BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1822. [NUMBER 1557.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Thirteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 18th day of June in the Third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Castlereagh's Packets will be forwarded in the Swallow, and that the Packets for that Ship will be closed this evening at 5 o'clock.

C. LAW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Saturday 29th June 1822.

FOR SALE
AT
LUGRIN & WATSON'S,
ON COMMISSION,
A SET OF
DR. A. REES'S
CYCLOPÆDIA,
In 85 parts with Plates and Maps,
IN BOARDS;
PRICE 450 RUPEES:
LIKEWISE A SET OF THE
Encyclopædia Britanica,
In 20 vols. half bound in Russia;
PRICE 600 RUPEES.
Bombay 29th June 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS, UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS.
Remington Crawford & Co.
AT RUPEES 40 PER DOZEN
A FEW Chests (each containing 6 Dozen) of very superior, high flavored Claret, recently imported from the House of Wilson and Cutler.
Bombay, 12th June 1822

FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS.
Remington, Crawford & Co.
COPIES OF ALL THE
CHARTS
HITHERTO PUBLISHED
BY
CAPT. HORSBURGH.
EITHER IN SINGLE SHEETS, OR BOUND UP IN ONE VOLUME,
Amongst the former are the two following very lately published,
CHART of the Channels and Islands in the S. W. part of the CHINA SEA, at 10 Rupees
1st Sheet of a NEW CHART of the CHINA SEAS, compiled from the recent surveys of Captain D. ROSS and his Assistants, at 12 Rupees.
2nd Sheet will be published in the course of this year.
ALSO, several copies (bound and unbound) of HORSBURGH'S SAILING DIRECTORY.
Bombay 29th June 1822.

Millinery & Dresses
OF THE
NEWEST FASHION,
JUST LANDED FROM THE
H. C. SHIP MACQUEEN,
AN Elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery &c. from M. Smith, Waterloo place, consisting of Straw and Dress Bonnets with Flowers and Feathers, Superb Dress Hats and Turbans with Flowers and Feathers; also some beautiful Caps with Flowers, and a few Embroidered Dresses, Gloves &c.
Military, Opera, & Round Hats, at 20 Rs., Beaver & Chip, from Williams and Whyte Bond Street; Ladies' and Children's Beaver Hats and Fur Caps with Gold and Silver Bands from ditto.
ALSO,
A few half Chests of Watts and Heath's Port Hodgson's bottled Pale Ale, and Barclay and Co.'s Brown Stout in Cask and Bottle.
Apply to Mr. *Anderson, Purser* at his Godown opposite *Bhiccajee Merjee's* Shop.
The above articles to be disposed of for ready money only, and when once removed from the Godown cannot be returned.
Bombay, 29th June 1822.

DOCTOR FENOSCKY,
HAVING returned to this place from the voyage he lately undertook on the Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, has the honor to inform the Public, that he still continues to occupy himself in all the branches of the profession of DENTIST &c. &c.
Bombay 26th June 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,
THE PRINCIPAL
EX. MOVEMENTS,
OF DUNDAS:
ROYAL OCTAVO:
Inscribed by Permission
TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS
K. G.
&c. &c. &c.
BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.
ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.
[redacted] published
A SECOND EDITION,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,
OF MAJOR JAMES'S
Battalion Movements,
PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.
Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,
BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.
Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.
Bombay, 1st June 1822.

AUCTION SALE
AT
Messrs. Baxter & Co's.
ROOMS,
On THURSDAY next,
SEVERAL articles of furniture with a Stock of Wines and Hodgson's Beer well up in bottle, the property of a Gentleman gone to Sea.
ALSO
A case of Cutlery,
A case of Glass Ware;
A pipe of Brandy,
A pipe of Hollands,
A puncheon of Rum,
all of which liquors will be put up in 5 Gallon lots for the convenience of purchasers, and samples given on application. At same time, on account of the shipper, about one thousand and fifty boxes of Bloom Raisins fit for immediate use.
At 1 o'clock a few Carriages and Horses will be exposed for sale.
Bombay, 29th June 1822.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the interest of the late J. A. POPE Esq. in the establishment carried on under the firm of POPE and Co. will cease on the 30th instant. All claims against the said concern are to be forthwith preferred, and all debts due thereto paid to the undersigned.
HORMOSJEE DHUNJEE,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE,
Surviving partners of the late Firm.
BOMBAY,
June 29th 1822.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT from the 1st of July next, the business hitherto carried on under the firm of POPE and Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of
Thomas Crawford & Co.
THOMAS CRAWFORD,
HORMASJEE DHUNJEE,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
BOMBAY,
June 29th 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ¼ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their employers and the Public that they have now completed their purchases from the Ships of the season. These purchases added to others from the private ships, Seafoyth and Swallow, with their consignments per Medina, give them a greater variety than any single Investment could.

One of their Invoices of Perfumery is from Ross and Son, whose articles have given so much satisfaction to purchasers; the present Invoice contains, amongst the usual articles, Tortoise shell, Imperial Braid, do. Cross do. Bands, Rich cut Toilet Bottles, do. Smelling Bottles with silver caps, Russia Oil, Huile antique, French Extracts, Bear's Grease, Botanic Shaving Soap, Tooth paste, Lavender, Wash Balls &c. &c.

Bombay, 29th June 1822.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT
KEMPT AND Co.'s

A Pair of Pastoral Bag pipes with Instructions, spare Bag &c Reeds.

A Nine Keyed Monzanee's Patent Flute, remarkably true, and fine toned, with spare head piece, Do. for reducing the pitch half a note.

A four Keyed Ebony, Octave Patent Flute, with sliding tube.

Bombay, 19th June 1822

A CARD.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Ladies that they have this morning opened a tasty assortment of Artificial Flowers, ocmprising variegated Wreaths, plain Do. corn Flower Wreaths, Tiaras, Temples, Mixed bunches, China asta, &c. &c.

Bombay 29th June 1822.

Notice.

PERSONS having demands on the Estate of the late F FRANCO Esq. are hereby informed that the affairs of the said Estate are about to be finally settled by the executors H. F. DENT and LESTOCK R. REID, Esqrs.

Claims against the Estate are to be sent to Messrs. KEMPT and Co. on or before the 31st of July next. Further information may be had on application to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1822.

For Freight or Passage
TO THE
ISLE OF FRANCE
THE BRIG
BEN JOHNSON
CAPTAIN R. CAMPHER,

BURTHEN 200 TONS,

WILL sail on or about the 20th July, and has excellent accomodations for Passengers. For particulars enquire of the Commander on board, or at the office of Messrs Remington. Crawford and Co., where a plan of her Cabins may be seen

Bombay 28th June, 1822.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.
THE NEW SHIP
Charles Forbes,
BURTHEN 918 TONS,

HAVING her Cargo engaged, will sail for London between the 10th and 15th of August next, and has very ample and excellent accommodations for Passengers.

For particulars apply to HORMARJEE ROMANJEE, or to the owners, HORMAJEE BHICAJEE and Co., at their Office in Church Gate Street, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen; or to Captain BRYDEN, the Commander, on board.

Bombay, 29th June 1822.

FREIGHT OF OPIUM
FOR CHINA.
THE SHIP
GLORIOZO,
CAPTAIN PATERSON,

WILL positively sail for China on the first Springs in July. For particulars apply to MESSRS. ROGER D' FARIA & CO.

Bombay 29th June 1822.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
THE FOLLOWING
HORSES,
RECENTLY ARRIVED,

One Bay, about 5 years old.
One Dark Bay ditto 5 years ditto.
One large Dark Grey, 15 hands high, ditto 5 ditto ditto.

The above Horses now standing at Aloybaug on the Parell Road near Mombadavie Chokey. For further particulars apply to PUTTAN KHANSAHIB.

Bombay 28th June 1822.

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG MAN, at present Stewart of the BEN JONSON, wishes to engage himself as Stewart to any ship bound to England, or as Servant to any family or gentleman going to England: he can have a good character from his present Master Enquire for JOSEPH BROWN on board the BEN JONSON.

Bombay 27th June 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A ELEGANT Europe Built Barouche with a pair of powerful Arab Horses and set of Harness nearly new.

Also a pair of Capital Ponies well adapted for a Shigrampoe; and likewise a set of Jackwood Dining Tables, sufficient for 30 people.

The Price and further particulars may be known on application to them

Bombay 20th [illegible]

GARDEN SEEDS.
FOR SALE
BY AUCTION.
MESSRS. BAXTER & Co.

WILL dispose of by public Auction on THURSDAY next, an assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of Cauliflower, Cabbage and Lettuce of sorts. The Seeds were imported per ship Duke of York.

Bombay 29th June 1822.

Cawasjee Nowrojee,
GIRGAUM, NEAR THE POLICE OFFICE,

MOST respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has lately embarked in the business of Coach Maker, of which he has acquired a most thorough knowledge by many years' employment; he also keeps a Livery Stable where conveyances are let out to hire at the undermentioned rates.

Carriage and pair per day .. Rs.	10
Shigaram and pair ditto	10
Buggy and Horse	6
Pair Horses without Carriage	7
Buggy Horse ditto	4
Carriage & Shigaram without Horses	3
Buggy without Horse	2

Bombay 22d June 1822.

Advertisement.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Paymaster of H. M. 65th Regiment until the 10th proximo, for Bills at 30 days' sight on Messrs. GREENWOOD, COX & CO., London, for about the sum of £300 sterling, on account of the Colonel of the Regiment.

Colabah 28th 1822.

COURIER OFFICE,

22d JUNE 1822.

IT being desirable that this office should come to a settlement with MAJOR JAMES, on account of the BRIGADE MOVEMENTS LATELY *published, it is requested that such of the Out-station subscribers who have not yet taken up their Books, will be pleased to direct their agents to do so, or apprise the Printer into whose hands, at the Presidency, they wish them to be delivered.*

HINDOOSTANEE.

MAHOMED GHYASOODIN, observing that of late there has been so much discussion on the subject of European Gentlemen acquiring a knowledge of the above language, begs leave most respectfully to tender his services as Teacher on the most reasonable Terms.

He is also fully competent to give instructions in the ARABIC and PERSIAN, and is to be found on application at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay, 22d June 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT PUSSOO MOORLIDHER & NANJEE SOORJEE TUCKER of Bombay, have this day contracted with *Parsee* EDULJEE BYRAMJEE Mistrey, to dispose of their large Dwelling House situate within the Town Walls of Bombay in the neighbourhood of Mooljee Vidhe, any person or person having any claim, demand, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof or otherwise they will be precluded.

Bombay, 27th June 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીમાંથી આપી મેચને

શ્રી ચુંબઇ નો રહેવાશી પારશી વીરજી ભમનજી એ પેઢર માજર નબેલો એક તથા બંગલો જમીન રાડે પરનુ મતાન તા રાયવજી તથા બીજાદેવ બાલચદ ની જી તથા બાજાદીબા બરજુ નાઇજી એ મો ડો એ વેચાતુ લેવાનુ ઠરાવ્યુ છે એ મીલકત નો વાડા માં હોરી એક નારી મ રી તથા પાંણી નો કુવો છે એ મીલકત શ્રી બાજાર ફોટ મંનચેરજી હોડ ની પર ની પાડી ની પાશેછે તથા બુરાલ્યુ મંનનાં કુજ રા ની પછવાડે એ કુપર કુરએક લો ક મજર નોડો નો દાવો અજાર પેઢ ની ભાગદારો નો ડોમેનો તે ઘણી બાએ માજ શ્રી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત માં માફીસ એ મીલકત બરોદ કરવારા માંગે જાહેર ક રે તે માજપછી એ દાવો કબુલ કરી સ્વીકારવામાં આવશે નહી તા ૨૮ મી જુન ૧૮૨૨ *

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT *Tazee Changa Naequah* of Bombay, Cooley, has this day contracted with *Bhoidoss Suckladoss*, to mortgage his following Oarts or Lands situate on the Island of Bombay, to wit.

An Oart called Churney Rentowddy situate at Gregon Pakady near the Oart and Bungalow of the late Hajee Cossim, deceased.

Another Oart named Cottarwddy situate at Girgon near the Oart of Dossabhoy Pestonjee Barouchia. Any person or persons having claim, demand, mortgage, or inheritable right, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the Mortgagee within fourteen days from the date hereof; or otherwise such claims will be considered as null and void.

Bombay 27th June 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીમાંથી આપી મેચને

શ્રી ચુંબઇ વાલો ઝોબી તાબુ ચાંગાં નાંખવા એ ણી એ લાદારા દારા શાખે મા દારાને પોતાની ઇચ્છા પ્રમેલી વાડી એ શ્રી ચુંબઇમાંની ઝીરવી આપવાનુ રા ટુ કીધુછે તેની વીગત *

વાડી એક નાંમે ચરની રેતાવરી ઝી રવાંમની પાખારીમાંછે અને એ વાડી મરનાર હાજી કાશમના વાડી તાચાળાં ગલાની પાશેછે *

બીજુ વાડી એક નામે કાસારવાડી શ્રી ઝીરવાંમમાંછે અને એ વાડીનો પ કોશમાં કોશાલાગ પેશનજી નારૂઆની વાડીછે *

એ વાડીઓ કુપર કુરએક લોક અ જાર લોઢોનો દાવો અજાર બેકેશ અજાર ઝીરવી દાવો પોચતો હોએ તે ઘણી એ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને એ ઘેકેર ખરીદ કર લારાને જાહેર કરે તેમ આરપછી એ દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૨૭ મી જુન ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT HIRJEE BOMANJEE of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted with ANNUNTAW RAGOWJEE, WASSOODEW BALCRUSTNAJEE & MADOBA RAGOONATHJEE, to sell a house, or stable with Bungalo adjoining thereto and appurtenances, together with the ground on which the whole premises stand, having a few Cocoanut Trees, a Water well within the compounds, and out Houses, situate without the Town Walls near Muncherjee's Cherney Oart or behind the Moormen's Burial Ground. If any person or person, have any Claim or Interest therein, or any part thereof, they are hereby requested to make the same known to the above named contracting purchasers within fourteen (14) Days from the date hereof; otherwise they will be precluded henceforth in their Claim.

Bombay 28, June 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

PROSPECTUS
OF
A WEEKLY
Guzzerattee Newspaper
ENTITLED
A
BOMBAY NA SUMMACHAR,
TO BE EDITED AND PRINTED BY
Furdoonjee Murzbanjee.

THE first number of the Work will be issued from the Press on Monday the 1st of July next, and continued on every ensuing Monday.

The "BOMBAY NA SUMMACHAR" will consist of Advertisements, Foreign and Domestic Intelligences, and Occurrences, from the English and Indian Newspapers; choice collection of Moral Lessons, as well as the Writings on rational Subjects From the best English and Persian Books; the Ships' Arrivals and Departures, and all the approved Communications of Correspondents; the whole will be translated into Guzzerattee. ALSO, Curiosities, Anecdotes, Poetry, and other amusing and edifying Miscellanies will occasionally appear in the English, Persian and Arabic; the most interesting Heads of Commercial Matters, including an extensive and accurate Price Current.

The Editor proposes charging Subscribers two Rupees per Month or six Rupees per Quarter, to be paid either monthly or quarterly.

Subscriptions will be received by the Editor at his own Office in the Vegetable Market, Kazar Gate Street, where a Paper accompanied by the Prospectus is open for Subscribers' names.

Bombay 29th June 1822.

SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
A
BOMBAY NA SUMMACHAR.

Copies.
50 THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
1 His Excellency the Nabob, Meer Ufzulodeen Khan, Surat.

A.
1 Anderson, George W. Esq. Surat,
1 Ardaseerjee Dhunjee Khawas-bib,
1 Shaik Abboo Bucher bin Shaik Abdoola,

B.
1 Byramjee Bheecajee Bhurdaw,
1 Borjorjee Nanabhoy,
1 Bemanjee Muncherjee, Surat,
1 Burjorjee Byramjee,
1 Bhimjeebhoy Munjeebhoy, Surat,

C.
1 Cursetjee Cawasjee Bunnajee,
1 Cursetjee Rustomjee Soortee,
1 Cussondas Juguldas, Surat,
1 Cowasjee Monackjee,
1 Cowasjee Framjee,
1 Cursetjee and Jehangeer Ardaseer,
1 Cursetjee Eduljee, Surat,

D.
1 Dadabhoy Cawasjee Sawyer,
1 Dossabhoy Framjee,
1 Dossabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee,
1 Dossabhoy Jamsetjee,
1 Denshaw Eduljee, Surat,
1 Dhunjee Jewraj, Tannah,

E.
1 Elphinstone, Alexander, Esq., Surat,

F.
1 Fawcett, James, Esq.,
1 Moolla Froz bin Kavoos,
1 Framjee Cawasjee Bunnajee,
1 Frammurz Sorabjee,
1 Framjee Bomanjee,

G.
1 Gustasphaw Bajonjee,
1 Goyasoodin Kaiaray, Tannah,

H.
1 Hutt, Mr.,
4 Waddia Hormasjee Bomanjee,
1 Hormasjee Bhicajee Merjee,
1 Hormasjee Dorabjee,

I. J.
1 Ironside, Edward, Esq. Surat,
1 Jones, William A. Esq. Ahmedabad,
1 Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
1 Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy,
1 Jummeatram Roo, ram, Broach,
1 Jehangeer Monackjee, Poona,
1 Jamsetjee Herjee,
1 Jamsetjee Nanabhoy,
1 Jehangeer and Nowrojee Nasservanjee,

L.
1 Limjee Bhicajee Sons and Co.,

M.
1 More, G. Esq. Kaira,
1 Aggaw Mahomed Shoosteree,
1 Muncherjee Eduljee Dhunjee Mettaw,
1 Muncherjee Furdoonjee and Co.
1 Merwanjee Monackjee Shaw Burrocha,
1 Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Kairawalla,
1 Mea Mahomedally Bogay,
1 Monackjee Nowrojee,
1 Motichund Amechundshaw,

N.
1 Nasserwanjee Nowrojee Sorabjee Shet,
1 Waddia Nowrojee Jamsetjee,
1 Nowrojee Sorabjee,
1 Sah Nurseydass Purshotumdass,
1 Nasservanjee and Framjee Cammajee,

P.
1 Panton, W. Esq., Surat,
1 Pestonjee Nasserwanjee Cheusyee,
1 Pestonjee Bhicajee,

R.
1 Romer, John Esq., Surat,
1 Waddia Ruttunjee Bomanjee,
1 Rustomjee Cawasjee Btinnajee,
1 Ramjee Chatoor,

S.
1 Sutherland, James Esq., Surat,
1 Sorabjee Cawasjee Patell,
1 Sapoorjee Furdoonjee, Surat,

V.
1 Viccajeu Merejee.

શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર
ગુજરાતી • લાશા • મધે
દર • અઠવાડીએ

શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નાં • ધરમરાજ • એંગરે જી • રાજકુમારની • મોટી • કુરપાથી કરેકુનજી • મોબેદ • મરજબાનજી • મરજબાન વશે • તથા • છાપશે • તેહની • વીગત * શરવે • ગુજરાતી • વાંચનારા • શેઠ • લોકો નીં • શેવામાં • શેવક • કરે કુનજી • મોબેદ • મરજબાનજી • મરજ • અને • જાહેર • અને • જાણીતું • કરેછે જે • એ • શેવક • ગુજરાતી • લાશા • મધે • અઠવાડીએંનું • (નીકુર • પેપર) એટલે • અઠવાડીએંનાં • શમાચાર • છાપવા ઠેકવે • કુછે તે • તારીખ ૧ લી • આવતા • જુલાજ • મહીનાંની • શંવત ૧૮૭૮ નાં • આખાડ • શુદી ૧૨ ને • શોમવારને • દંનથી • પેહલું • શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચારનું • પતરપેરશમધેથી • એટલે • જ • છાપાનાં • જ • અંતર • મધેથી • જાહેર • પડશે * અને • એદનથી • શદા દર • અઠવાડીએંનાં • શોમવારે • શ્રી • મુમબઇ નાં • શમાચાર • છાપેમા • કરશે * અને • એ • અઠવાડીએંનાં • પતરનું • નામ • શ્રી • (મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર) રાખેંકુછે * જે • કોંઇ • જ • શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર પતર • મધે • ગુજરાતી • લાશામાં • દર અઠવાડીએ • છપાશે • તેહની • વીગત • જે • કોંઇ • જનશી • તથા • વશતુઓ • શી મુમબઇ • માંની • તથા • દેશાવરોની • કરેક • કોઇ • ની • વેચવા • ની • કુશે • તેહની • તથા • જે • કોંઇ • મજુરી • કરણ • કુશે • તેહની • શરવે લોકોને • જાણ • પડવા • શારુ • જે • કોઇ • તેહનાં ઘારા • પરમાંણે • ખરચ • આપીને • છપાવશે તે • છપાશે *

અને • તેહવાર • પછે • બીજું • પરથમીનાં દેશાવરોનાં • શમાચારો • તથા • કોણીમાં • જે • કોંઇ • મંગરેજ • લાકા દોર • ની • વેલા • એતનાં • તથા • શી • કીનદોશતાંનનાં • દેશી • જે • વેપારે • કુલકુતું • તથા • મધરાજ • તથા • શોદાંન • તથા • મુમબઇ • નાં • મંગરેજ • શમાચાર • મધે • છપામેલું • કુશે • તે • મધેથી • જે • કોંઇ • આપણાં • લોકોને • કાંમમાવે • તેવી • વારતાવો • કુશે તે • ગુજરાતી • લાશામાં • છપશે • અને • વલી • તેશાપે શારા • ચાલ • ચલણ • ની • અને • શુધે • મારફે • ચાલવા • ની • બીકોનું • મનપતી • જે • તેવી • શા રી • મફાલાસત • શીખામણો • જે • કોંઇ • વી દેમાવંત • અને • પંડીત • લોકો • ની • કારશી • તથા • મંગરેજી • પુશતકોમાં • કેહલીછે તે • ત થા • બીકેલાં • વાંચણીને • લાંબો • દેશાવરો થી • આવવા • તથા • જાવા • ની • ખબર • તથા મંગરેજ • બાકદોરના • સાહદોશારને • તામે બેનાં • મંગરેજ • અમલદારો • તથા • કારકુ નો • તથા • લશકરી • કમેનડરો • તથા • બીજા મોટાં • આદમીઓ • શી • મુમબઇ • મધે • આ વશે • તથા • શી • મુમબઇ થી • કરેક • દેશાવ રનાં • જાશે • તેહની • મબર • તથા • તે • લોકોનાં જરણ • મરણનાં • શંધેશાવો • તથા • જે કોંઇ • દેશાવરોથી • આડતીઆવો • તથા • શી • (મુ મબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર) પતરનાં • લેનારાવો જે કોંઇ • દેશાવરોનાં • શંધેશાવો • તથા • વર તમાંનો • ગુજરાતી • મધે • લખશે • તે મધેથી • જે કોંઇ • છાપવા • જોગા • કુશે તે • તથા • જે કોં ઇ • નવીનવાઇ • ની • તથા • અચરત • ભરેલી તથા • તોદભરેલી • બારતાવો • તથા • દોહેરા તથા • ચોપઇ • તથા • કવે તો • જે કોંઇ • પુશત કોમો • કવે શરોનાં • લખેલા • કુશે તે • તથા • જે કોંઇ • કોઇ • કવે શર • નવા • ગુજરાતીઓ • બ નાવીને • મોકલશે • તે મધેથી • જે કોંઇ • છાપ વા • જોગ • કુશે તે * તથા • મન • વેહેરાવા • ની • ચુંટી • કાડેલી • બારતાવો • તથા • ગાને • મંત • ભરેલી • બારતાવો • તથા • બીજમાનું • મનુ શણ * તથા • બણીખરી • મગાતકરીને • બે પા રીઓને • કોંમલાગે • તેહવી • વણજ • વેપાર ની • બાબતો • તથા • બજાર ની • જનશીનો ચાલતો • ભાવ • મને • એ • વગેરે • બીજી • કે ટલીએક • બાબતો • એ • શી • મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર • મધે • છપામેલા • કરશે • તે • શર વેનું • મોંત • છપામેલાથી • જણાશે * અને • વલી • કોંઇ • વેલા • મંગરેજી • તથા • કારશી તથા • મરબી • તાશામધે • પણ • કોંઇ • થોકું એક • છાપવા • જોગ • કુશે તે • મણ • છપાશે *

અને • એ • શી • (મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર) નો • બનાવનાર • શેવક • કરે કુનજી • મોબેદ • મરજબાનજી • શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર • પતરનાં • જાહુ • અઠવાડીએ • લેનાર • વાશે બી • દર • માશે • ૧ નાં • ૩ ૨) જેશે • વાશતે શી • મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચારનું • પતરનાં • જે નારાવો • ગમેતો • મહીને • ૩ ૬) અને • ગમે તો • [redacted] • મહીને • ૩ ૬) એકઠાં • આપે * અને • [redacted] • ની • (મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર) નું • પતર • જેનું • કર શે • તેવણને • ધારા • મુજબ • તંપાલનો • ખર ચ • તથા • નાંણાંનો • વદાવ • આપવો • જોજ શે * અને • જે શાકેબોને • આમે • શ્રી • મુમબ ઇ • નાં • શમાચારનું • પતર • દર • અઠવાડીએ • મેવા • શારુ • પોતી • કું • નામ • લખવા • ની • જ છા • કોમેતે • એ • શેવક • નું • શી (મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર) • નાનું • શી • મુમબઇ • નાં • કોંટના બબરમોકે • તાંકાં • આવી • અથવા • પતર • મંગાવી • નામ • લરે • અથવા • ગમેતો • નામ લરવા • શારુ • ચીઠી • લખી • શેવક • કુપર • મોકલે *

કવે • જાણે • કુંજર • એ • કામવીશે • મરચ • બ કુ • પડછે • તથા • એકા • એક • કવું • કાંમ • બ નવું • થુંજર • કઠણ • કુતું • પણ • શી • મુમબઇ નાં • ઇશ્વર • રાજ • મંગરેજ • રાજ • કુપારનો • ચ લાવનાર • કુમણે • જે • બીજો • રકા • અને • નામ દાર • મમીનટજ • શટોવરટ • એલસ્ટીનશટન શાકેબ • બાકદોર • કોશલ • મધે • તેહની • મોકોટી • કુપાર • અને • આલાર • જે કુપારકે • બે કારણવીશે • થામેલો • તેહવારે • બે • કામ • તેશાકેબનાં • પરતાબથી • ચકુ • કરવાની • આશા • થાજછે * પરમેશ્વર • કે • બાંધરમ • રાજનો • બાંમેકો • આપણ • લોકો • ઉપર • કા દારાબે *

અને • એ • કામ • બધુજ • શારુ • છે * અને • જે થી • આપણ • લોકોને • બણાંએક • ગુણે • અ

નેકા • એદાબોછે • કે • તે • શરથે • એ • કામ • ચા લુ • થાએલો • થી • શમજ • પડશે * અને • એ કામ • ઉપર • બકુ • મેકનત • પડશે * શાશારુ જે • શંધલા • દેશાવરોમો • જે કોંઇ • અંગરેજી • લાશામો • શમાચાર • પતરો • બનેછે • તેહમાં થી • ગુજરાતી • લાશામો • કુતારો • કરવો • એ • બકુ • કઠણ • પડછે • કાંમેજે • પેકલાં • એ કામ • વાતને • અંગરેજી • નાથી • પોતે • શમજીને • પછે • ગુજરાતી • લાશામો • કેવી • કુતારી • જોઇએજે • તેથી • શરવે • લોકોને • શમજપડે અને • વલી • એ • વતરોગ • બીજી • ઘણી • મેકનતોછે કે • તે • શરવે • એ • શી • (મુમબઇ નાં • શમાચાર) • નાં • વાંચેબાથી • જણાંશે એજ • વીનતી *

તાં ૨૯ મી • જુન • શને ૧૮૨૨

એ • શી • (મુમબઇ • નાં • શમાચાર) લેવા • શારુ • જે • શાહેબોએ • પોતાનાં • નામ • લરે બાંછે • તેની • ટીપ *

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૫૦) શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નાં • નામદાર • રાજદોવા રે • કાગલ • પચાશ *

૧ નવાબ • મીર • અકબરખોદીનખાંન • કમ રોદોલે • હશમતજંગ • બાહાદોર • શુરત

ક

૧ કાવશજી • માંણકજી • મીશતર • આશબ રેનરબાલા *
૧ કરશેંનદાશ • જુગલદાશ • શદરનો • વકી લ • થાંણાં *
૧ કાંવશજી • કરાંમજી • છુટી *

ખ

૧ ખોરશેદજી • કાવશજી • બનાંજ *
૧ ખોરશેદજી • કુશતમજી • શુરતી *
૧ ખોરશેદજી • તથા • જોંહાંગીરજી • મરદે શોરજી *
૧ ખોરશેદજી • મેદબજી • ધનજી • મેહતાનાં શુરત *

ગ

૧ ગુશતાશાશાહ • એજન્ટ • દોરડી *
૧ ગીમાં • ગામેમાંશીદીન • કબારે • થાંણાં

ન

૧ નશરવાંનજી • નવરોજી • શોરાંબજી • રોક
વાડીમા • નવરોજી • જમશેદજી *
૧ નવરોજી • શીરોરાબજી *
૧ શા • નરશીદાશ • પરશોતમદાશ *
૧ નશરવાંનજી • તથા • કરાંમજી • કાંમાંજી •

વ

૧ જેમશેદજી • જીજીબાજ *
૧ જીજીબાજ • દાદાબાજ *
૧ મીશતર • જોનશ • કુલી • બમ • એ • એક મદાબાદ *
૧ વાડીમા • જોંહાંગીરબાજ • તથા • નવરો જી • નોશેરવાંનજી *
૧ જમશેદજી • નાંહાંનાંબાજ *
૧ જમશેદજી • હીરજી • પારખ *
૧ જોંહાંગીરજી • મોણકજી • પુણા *
૧ જમીબતરાંમ • કુપરાંમ • તકુચ *

સ

૧ સોશાબાજ • કરાંમજી *
૧ સોશાબાજ • શોકોરાબજી • મુનશી *
૧ સોશાબાજ • જમશેદજી વાડીમા *

હ

૧ દાદાબાજ • કાવશજી • શામેર *
૧ હીનશાહ • એદલજી • શુરત *

ધ

૧ ધનજી • જવરાજ • વકીલ • થાંણાં *

ખ

૧ પેશતનજી•નશરવાંનજી•ચીનાઇ *
૧ મીશતર•પેનટન•ડબલીયુ•થુરત *
૧ પેશતનજી•મીખાજી *

ફ

૧ મુલા ફીરોજજી•ફાકુશજી *
૧ ફરામજી•ફાવશજી•ધનાંજી *
૧ ફરામરજ•શીફોરાબજી *
૧ ફરામજી•ધમનજી•મીઠાડીનવાલા*
૧ મીશતર•ફાશેટ•જીઅશ *

બ

૧ બરજોરજી•નાંનાભાઇ *
૧ બેફેરામજી•મીખાજી•નરડા *
૧ બફમનજી•મનચેરજી થુરત *
૧ બરજોરજી•બેફરામજી•બશાફરી *

ભ

૧ મોદી•મીમજીભાઇ•મનજીભાઇ•થુરત

મ

૧ માગા•મોફોમદ•થુશતરી *
૧ મનચેરજી•એદલજી•વંનજી•મેફતાનો*
૧ મનચેરજી•ફરકુનજીની•ફમપની *
૧ મેફરવાનજી•માણેકજી•શાફા•ભડુચા*
૧ મનચેરજી•ધનજીભાઇ•ખેરાવાલા *
૧ મીશતર•મોર•જી•બેડે *
૧ મીયાં•મોફમદલી•રોગે *
૧ શા•મોતીચંદ•અમીચંદ *
૧ માણેકજી•નવરોજી•વાડીયા *

અ

૧ અરદેશરજી•ધનજીશાજી•બોનશાફેબ•
૧ શેખ•અબુબફર•બીનિશેખ•અબદુલા
૧ મી૦અજરનશજડ•જડવરડ•થુરત*
૧ મી૦સંડરશંન•જારજ•ડબલીયુ•થુરત

ર

૧ વાડીયા•રતનજી•બફમનજી *
૧ ૩શતમજી•ફાવશજી•ધનાંજીનાં *
૧ મી૦રોમર•જોન•થુરત *
૧ ઠા૦રામજી•ચતુર *

ખ

૧ ખીમજી•ભીખાજીની•ફમપની *

વ

૧ વીકાજી•મેફરજી•તારાપોરવાલા *

શ

૧ શીફોરાબજી•ફાવશજી•પટેલ *
૧ મી૦શાધરબાંડ•જીમીશ•થુરત *
૧ શાપુરજી•ધરકુનજી•થુરત *

ફ

૪ વાડીયા•ફોમજી•બફમનજી *
૧ ફોરમજી•ભીખાજી•મેફરજી *
૧ મી૦ફટ•શ્રી•ચુમબજનો•ફલેફટર *
૧ ફોરમજી•દોરાબજી•બશાફરી *

હ

૧ મી૦ હબરીનીશટન • એલેફજંદર • થુરત *

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of WILLIAM THORNTON, late a sub-conductor in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court *(Mr. Richard Woodhouse)*, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 27th June 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Tes ament of DHUNJEESHAW RUTTONJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder to Bombay, to DUNNABAE otherwise DHUNNABHOY, of Bombay, Parsee Woman, the widow of the said deceased, and executrix named in the said Will.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th June 1822.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES SHUBRICK, Esq late in the Civil Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Ertablishment of Bombay, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to ELIZA MATILDA SHUBRICK, the widow of the deceased, and Captain JULIUS GEORGE GRIFFITHS of the Artillery in the service of the said Company, Executrix and Executor in India therein named, all persons having claims on the estate, or indebted thereto, are requested to make the same known to the said Executor JULIUS GEORGE GRIFFITHS without delay.

Bombay 27th June 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will [illegible] estament [illegible], and daughter of the late *Sewjee Babjee* deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to *Wittoba Wisswanathjee*, the sole Executor of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 28th day of June 1822,

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH JUNE 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 9th of January last.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 9th of January last.

Para. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for your presidency of the last Company's Ships of this season 1821-22, vizt.

Captain John James Barton.
Capt. Matthew Soppitt.

3d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England viz.

Surgeon Thomas Palmer, until the month of May next.

Lieut. Robert Webb Smith, until the month of March next, and

Lieut. Charles Waddington, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of the present Season 1821-22.

4th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment vizt.

Captain George T. Gordon.
Captain William Morison.

* 7th The reasons which you have assigned for suspending the execution of our orders on the subject of these paragraphs, are altogether unsatisfactory.

8 h. In the formation of the new Regiments of Cavalry it was necessary to withdraw Officers from the Infantry for that branch of the Service, but the transfer of Cadets of Infantry to the Cavalry to supply Casualties which occurred subsequently to the augmentation, was altogether uncalled for by the wants of the Service, and imposed a serious supersession upon those Cadets whom we had appointed specifically for the Cavalry in this Country.

9th. The addition to the cavalry of a third Regiment, necessarily occasioned a like transfer of Infantry Officers to supply a portion of the Officers for its formation, but the transfer of Infantry Officers to supply vacancies in the 1st and 2d Regiments of cavalry arising out of the removal of certain Officers in those corps consequent on the augmentation, was equally uncalled for with the former arrangement, and produced the same injurious effects upon cadets appointed by us for the cavalry.

10th. The same observations apply to the appointment of an Infantry Officer made by you to the 3d Regiment of cavalry, after the augmentation arrangements had been published in General Orders.

11th. We, therefore, direct, in the most positive manner, that all those Officers and Cadets of Infantry who have been posted to the several Regiments of cavalry, since the augmentation arrangements for each of those corps were announced in General Orders, shall be immediately returned to the Infantry.

12th. We shall take an early opportunity of addressing you upon the subject of the mode of promotion peculiar to the cavalry branch of the service at your Presidency, which was established by the General Order of your Government dated 4th November 1817.

26 h. We have permitted Major William L. Carpenter, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service from the 3d January 1821.

27th. Mr. George Darley, late a Conductor of Ordnance upon your Establishment, has retired (with our permission) from the Company's Service from the 3d October 1821.

28th. We have permitted the undermentioned officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1822-23, vizt.

Captain Richard Thomas,
" Francis Farquharson.

29th. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment, vizt.

Surgeon Hill Morgan M. D.
Lieutenant Charles W. Watkins,
" James Hawkes,
" John Saunders,

Bombay Castle 18th June 1822.

Lieutenant G. Olive, of the 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment N. I. having tendered the resignation of his Commission in the Hon'ble Company's service, it has been accepted by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle 21st June 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Pinney is appointed Vaccinator in the North Western division of Guzerat, vice McAdam, nominated to the Medical duties in Katticwar.

Bombay Cas[illegible] 24th June 1822.

The Governor in Council directs that in future the Regulations of the 20th of September 1821, respecting the allowances to be drawn by Officers on leave of absence, are to be applied to those holding Government commands.

Bombay Castle 25th June 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Barra of the 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment N. I. is appointed to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Assistant Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Risch from the date of Assistant Surgeon Scott's embarkation for England.

Bombay Castle 26th June 1822.

Captain James Elder of the Bombay European Regt. and Barrack Master at the Presidency, is allowed a furlough to Europe upon urgent private affairs, for a period of three years from the date of embarkation agreeably to the Regulations.

Captain Morison is appointed Barrack Master at the Presidency in succession to Captain Elder, to have effect from the date of that Officer's embarkation.

George Simson, who was appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief a temporary apothecary on the 7th May 1821 is confirmed in that appointment upon the full pay and allowances laid down in the 1st article of the 6 h section of the Medical Regulations from the 1st of this month.

Bombay Castle 27th June 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize payment of a bounty of Rupees fifty to such men of His Majesty 65th Regiment, between 35 and 42 years of age, as shall engage for service in the Hon'ble Company's Artillery or European Infantry under this Presidency, for a period of five years, subject to the Regulations for invaliding and pensioning without reference to their former services in His Majesty's Regiments out of India.

* Reply to Paras 6 & 12 of Letter dated 12th March 1821.

The Orders of the Court for returning to the Infantry those Cadets who had been transferred to the Cavalry, to supply vacancies occurring after the augmentation, have not been carried into effect for the reasons which are stated.

Bombay Castle 27th June 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that, in future, officers, doing duty as supernumeraries in corps from which they have been transferred on promotion, draw, in every situation, the netpay or subsistence of the Corps or Establishment to which he properly belongs, on whose strength he is borne, and mustered from the date of promotion, and also that he receives the allowances of that arm with which he may be actually doing duty.

Bombay Castle 28th June 1822.

As the Musters of the Troops and departments at the Presidency are in future to be taken by the Garrison staff, the General Order dated 31st of May 1811 vesting the duty in the Quarter Master General's department is cancelled.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Bombay Monday 24th June 1822.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief anticipating considerable delay in the printing and in publishing of certain Regulations for the Quarter Master General's Department which have received the approval of Government, calls the attention of the Army to the following Extracts, preparatory to the more full operation of the proposed Regulations hereafter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Correspondence relating to Quarters, Marches, Camps Places and Dispositions for Defence, Embarkations, Disembarkations and the general conveyance of the Troops, when the Army may be in motion, is to be addressed and transmitted to the Quarter Master General of the army.

Officers commanding Corps or Detachments on march will report progress weekly to the Quarter Master General for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the last Report will state the day on which the Commanding Officer proposes to reach his Destination.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

The Camp Equipage of the Army and the Establishment of Tent Lascars remain as heretofore under the control and direction of the Quarter Master General.

QUARTERS.

The Quarter Master General is vested with the general charge of all Cantonments, Barracks, and Military Quarters; and all Barrack Masters are consequently placed under his authority, to the extent already laid down.

CARRIAGE OF THE ARMY.

The Quarter Master General is the channel of communication with His Excellency the Commander in Chief relative to the general direction and Superintendance of Dooley Bearers and Sick Carriage, as also the Distribution and application of the Service of the public and permanently hired cattle.

ARSENAL AND GUN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

The Quarter Master General's Duties as Member of the Military Board, with reference to the above Departments, will continue as now established.

EMBARKATION OR DISEMBARKATION OF CORPS OR DETACHMENTS.

Whenever these may be ordered, The Quarter Master General is to be furnished as soon as possible with Returns specifying the numbers of Troops, Public and Private Followers, Ditto Baggage and cattle if found necessary to accompany the Corps or Detachments. When natives embark, their casts are to be distinctly stated.

PIONEERS.

The Quarter Master General is vested with the general Superintendance and direction of the corps of Pioneers.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS TO BE FURNISHED.

Quarterly Returns of Doolies according to Sect: 7 Art: 8, C. 1st of the Medical Regulations published to the Army. Monthly Returns from corps, according to a form hereafter to be circulated.

D. LEIGHTON,
Adj Gen. of the Army.

CORRESPONDENT.

'ONE OF MANY' has our grateful acknowledgements.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 29TH JUNE 1822.

The Swallow for London, will sail on Monday if the weather will allow her to get out to sea. She takes home the Lord Castlereagh's packets.

We omitted to mention in our last number that, at the commencement of the present Term, George Frederick Parry

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Subscribers about to change their Stations, are rquested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
Subscribers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested toive orders to that effect

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

and Augustus Smith Le Messurier, Esquires, having taken the usual oaths, were admitted to practise as Barristers in the Recorder's Court.

The ship Charles Forbes belonging to this port anchored in the harbour this morning from China. We have been favored with an extract of a letter received by this opportunity which states, that "Patna Opium on the 15th of April was at Dollars 2500, and Company's Malwa at 1500. Smuggled or Demaun Malwa at 1200 Dollars per peul. The Company sold their last lot of Bengal Opium at 7¼ Tales:—The stock of Opium on hand was moderate, but that of Cotton was very considerable. [*Gaz.*

ARRIVALS—Captain Wm. Morison, 9th Regt.
Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 1st | 7th Regt.
Lieut. Col. Cuningham,
Lieut. J. S. Webb, Artillery,
Quarter Master Gormly, 67th Regt.
Cadet M. Gibernè,
Assistant Surgeon Wm. Law,
Assistant Surgeon John Patch,
Assistant Surgeon Colin McTavish,
Assistant Surgeon John McLenan,
Cadet Robert Finlay,

DEPARTURES.—Ensign S. C. Newhouse, 2d | 14th Regiment B. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon Burnes, Med. Est.
Captain J. H. Hancock, Pioneers.
Lieutenant J. Saunders, Pioneers.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 22d The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain H. Hardy, returned from Sea.

Ditto Brig Neily, Commander James Newson, returned from Sea.

Ditto 24 Ship Charles Forbes, Captain Thomas Bryden, from China 19th April, touched at Anjer.

Ditto 25th Brig Ben Jonson, Commander Peter Campher, from Mauritius 25th May left Cape 7th March and Port Elizabeth 1st April.

Passenger per Charles Forbes.

Lieutenant Webb.

Passengers per Brig Ben Jonson.

Mrs. Gormly and Child, Miss Harris, Mr. Gormly 67th Regt. Messrs. Law McLenan, McTavish, Patch, *Assistant Surgeons;* Gibernè, Finlay, Newham,—*Cadets;* Dorasha Dorabjee and 4 Native Servants.

DEPARTURE.—June 21st The H. C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain H. Hardy, to Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 13th, H. M. Ship Leander, C. Richardson, with the Admiral.

DEPARTURES.—June 7th Ship Flora, J. Sheriff, for Penang and Sincapore; do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, T. Twynan, for Trincomalie; 9, Brig Lion, Wyner, for Masulipatam and Coringa; do.; Ship Reliance, M. Pike, do. do.; do. Ship Bark George, J. Poulson, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 31st David Clark C. Miller, from Madras May 24.

June 4, H. M. S. Tees T. Coe, from England Jan. 6

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Kaira on Tuesday the 28th of May, the Lady of John A. Dunlop Esq. Collector of Ahmedabad, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On Monday last the 24th instant of an Apoplectic fit, aged fifty six, the Reverend Nicholas Wade A. M. Senior Chaplain at this Presidency. A more awful example of the uncertainty of human life has seldom occurred than in the present instance. Mr. Wade was in his place in the Church at Divine Service on Sunday forenoon. In the afternoon he attended at the Burial Ground in the performance of his duty; in the evening dined with his family, and retired to bed at his usual hour of nine. On Monday morning at half past six o'clock he was a Corpse having been seized with an Apoplectic fit a few hours before.

Mr. Wade's remains were interred in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church of which he had been a Chaplain nearly thirty one years, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of sorrowing friends.

On the evening of Monday the 24th instant, in the fifty third year of his age, Ollyett Woodhouse, Esq., Advocate General for Bombay.

We announce with poignant anguish this most afflictive but doubtless wise dispensation of an all merciful Providence. Connected by the nearest & dearest ties of blood & fraternal affection to the deceased, we feel too keenly the irreparable loss we have sustained to do adequate justice to the great and exemplary merit of one, to whom, in common with all his family, we had ever looked up with respectful reverence united to the strongest and most ardent love.

The universal sympathy we have experienced, and the distinguished and general tribute of respect which was paid to his memory, convince us that all further eulogy is unnecessary. ED.

On the 26th instant, Mr. Aviet Sarkies, Armenian.
Yesterday, Mr. John Alves Inglis, aged 19 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th June, the Lady of Wm. Scot, Esq. of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 4th June, the Lady of Lieutenant Suter, of the Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 31st May, Mrs. Sarah Stadge, widow of the late Mr. Ernst Stadge, Tailor and Habit Maker, at Madras.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 5th June, Sergeant John Conoly, H. C. Artillery.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Saugor, on the 20th June, Serjeant Aaron Facey, on the Field Transport Train at Saugor, to Miss Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Glasah, Conductor of Ordence,

BIRTHS.—At Dum-Dum, on the 1st June, the Lady of Lieutenant T. A. Vanrenen, Artillery, of a Son.

On the 30th May, the Lady of H. Abbott, Esq. of a Son.

At Malda, on the 25th May, the Lady of John Lamb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.

At Juanpore, on the 19th May, the Lady of Joseph Richmond, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Sourabaya, on the 11th of March last, the Lady of Captain Landale, of the Ship Jessey, of a Daughter.

On the 1st June, Mrs. John Miller, of a Son.

On the 4th June Mrs M. D'Rosario, of a Son.

On the 1st the Wife of Mr John Miller, of a Son.

At Nagpore, on the 2d June the Lady of Captain Stewart, of the Madras Army, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 27th May, Mr. John Jacob Bloemink, aged 34 years.

At Royapooram, on the 16th May. Mrs. Emelia Perry, wife of Mr. Daniel Perry, aged 42 years.

On the 2d June, Mr. Castle Hard, aged 46 years.

At Balasore, on the 21st May, of a fever, Capt. Cush, of the Brig Moira.

On the 5th June, Lieu W. H. Whittle, of the Royal Navy, and late Port Master of Diamond Harbour, aged 37 years.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

June 12, 1822.

On England—at sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
18 per Cent. Remittable Paper:
14 to 15 per Cent Unremittable.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *24th May* 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Major General Lang on the Staff of the Army, and to appoint him to the command of the Troops in the Ceded Districts, vice Major General Rainsford deceased.

Colonel Bruce, c. b. of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, will assume the command of the Troops in Malabar and Canara on his arrival at Cannanore.

The Flag Ship returned to the Roads yesterday morning from the Northward—His Excellency The Admiral landed in the afternoon under the customary honors.

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. June* 11.

COURIER OFFICE

11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

We have at length the pleasure of announcing an arrival from England—the expected Ship Duchess of Athol has just anchored in the Roads, having left the Downs on the 13th of February, and the Cape on the 7th ultimo. The latter part of her voyage therefore has been uncommonly expeditious. Her Passengers are

Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. King, Mrs. Manson, and Mrs. Clarke—Misses E. Frith, S. Frith, E. Frith, J. Patton, S. A. Patton, S. Winbolt, L. Allen, M. Manson, S. Martin, E. Molloy, A. Clarke, and C. Fagan—Capt. W. W. L. Frith, Capt. C. P. King, Captain Street, Lieut. J. Manson,—Messrs. J. A. Hawkins, and J. Patton, Writers—Messrs. J. H. Clarke, D. Campbell, J. Laing, J. Leslie, W. T. Reeks, T. Lane, and B. Maurice, Assistant Surgeons—Messrs. R. Inglis, J. Paddy, and T. Martan, Free Merchants—Messrs. H. J. Simpson, Sewell, W. Manning, C. Y. Lyardet, M. Davis, E. Lyon, T. Knyevet, T. Winter, P. Schaleh, G. D. Johnson, J. Ridge, H. M. Graves, J. H. Sankey, D. C. Kellier, J. Campbell, I. Inglis, H. Moore, and J. Robinson, Cadets.

[*Mad. Cou. Ext. June* 14.

The Ship Felicitas, Captain Campbell, arrived on Thursday evening from Bombay, the 27th of May, Passengers—Mrs. Buchannan, Mrs. Fendall, Cap. Fendall, H. M. 4th Dragoons, Lieut. W. Moncrieffe, H. M. 14th foot.

Yesterday the Brig Two Brothers, Capt. Beacher, came in from Colombo the 10th & Pondicherry the 12th Instant.

[*Mad. Gazt. June* 15, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major De Havilland, Acting Chief Engineer; Major S. Martin, 8th Lt. Cav.; Assist. Surgeon J. Coleman, 34th Regt.; Conductor S. Clark, Ordnance Department.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. John Elmore, 72d Regiment; Lieut. Rawstorne, 6th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.
JUNE 6TH.

Remittable,	18	8	*a*	18	4
Non-Remittable,	9	8	*a*	9	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
MAY 30, 1822.

Mr. James Munro Macnabb, Private Secretary to the Governor General.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
MAY 30, 1822.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Register of the Zillah Court at Furruckabad.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Register of the Zillah Court at Sarun.

[*Government Gaz. June* 6, 1822.

From the sale of the Ship Victory, which took place, at the Exchange Rooms, on Saturday last, we may, in some degree, be able to [illegible] depreciated value of Shipping at Calcutta, and this the more especially, when Freight to England is quoted, at from £5 to 9 per Ton, in place of £4 or 5, which like a fixed rate, used to be regularly announced for nearly 12 months in succession. This Vessel burthen 676 Tons, built at Chittagong in 1816, was knocked down to Captain Crisp, for Sicca Rupees 26,000—while about 18 months ago, this Ship was thought cheap at Sicca Rupees 56,000, and the purchaser at that time, could have gained Sicca Rupees 24,000 profit, which he refused. With regard to her present condition, she has only just been docked, and repairs have been made by the Messrs. Kyds and Co. to the extent of nearly Sicca Rupees 40,000, and, yet, with the exchange as numerously attended, as we remember to have seen it on any previous occasion, she only brought Sicca Rupees 26,000. The Sale, as we understand, was in consequence of some difference between the late owner and his agents.

[*Ben. Hur. June* 3.

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

JANUARY 6.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

CRIM. CON.
ALLARDYCE v. JOHNSON.

This was an action against the defendant, Captain Johnson, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

Mr. Campbell opened the pleadings.

The Solicitor-General stated the case. The plaintiff, Mr. Allardyce, now a surgeon in the 34th regiment of foot, married in the year 1813 the lady whose conduct gave rise to the present proceedings. The match was at all points fortunate. Mr. Allardyce was about 30 years of age, the lady 25, and remarkable for beauty and accomplishment: they had a competent fortune, and consent of relations. Mrs. Allardyce, formerly Miss Walker, was a native of Yorkshire; and the plaintiff, after his marriage, passed twelve months in that country, in the course of which period the birth of a child became an addition to his connubial felicity. In the year 1814, professional pursuits called Mr. Allardyce to the East Indies. A man of domestic habits, and whose only joys were confined to his fire side, he carried his family abroad with him; and the jury would hear, from witnesses unimpeachable, the highest testimonials to Mrs. Allardyce's conduct while in India. Towards the close of the year 1820 (his family being then increased by the birth of two more children), the plaintiff began again to think of his own country—his children required an English education; and that was a circumstance which pressed peremptorily upon his attention; the lapse of two more years, however, would enable him to quit the army; he was desirous that his wife should be with him if possible; and he therefore determined to send his eldest girl to England, following, with the remainder of his family, as soon as circumstances should permit. An accident occurred, however, most unhappily as it turned out, which frustrated the arrangement proposed by Mr. Allardyce. His youngest child became seriously ill; the air of Europe was found necessary almost to its existence; an Indiaman was ready to sail, commanded by a friend and relation of Mrs. Allardyce; and the plaintiff seizing the fortunate opportunity, at once embarked his wife and family for Great Britain. The jury would perceive that, in the act here done, there was nothing of neglect, no want even of due caution on the part of Mr. Allardyce. Compelled, much against his will, to part with his wife—not apprehensive because he doubted her conduct, but unwilling because he was loath to lose her society—compelled to leave his wife without his own protection, he placed her in the hands of a man whom he could trust. Captain Chapman, the commander with whom Mrs. Allardyce embarked, was related to that lady both by blood and by marriage; and from him she might fairly expect such attention as, in the absence of her husband, a virtuous woman would require. It was now for the first time that the defendant appeared upon the scene. Alexander Pugh Johnson, Esq., a Captain of Dragoons, and a man of fortune and family, was (as well as Mrs. Allardyce) a passenger in the vessel of Capt. Chapman. Capt. Johnson had no acquaintance whatever with the plaintiff, but he soon began to pay attention to his wife; and those attentions soon increased so pointedly, as to call for the notice, and even for the comment, of Capt. Chapman. He did not mean, the Solicitor-General said, to impute any criminal conduct to the parties during the voyage; on the contrary he really believed that no improper had there taken place; but of that which had subsequently happened in England, the evidence would leave no doubt on the minds of the jury. On Mrs. Allardyce's arrival in London, which was early in the month of February, 1821, she took lodgings in Coram-street, Brunswick-square, to recruit herself, previous to her journey into Yorkshire. During her stay in these lodgings, she was repeatedly visited by the defendant, and in a manner and with a freedom which could only, under certain circumstances, be permitted. Capt. Chapman calling with his brother on Mrs. Allardyce one evening, found Capt. Johnson with her, and alone; they stayed as late as they with decency could; but the defendant (more at home) persisted in sitting them out. After residing about a week in Coram-street, Mrs. Allardyce set out on her journey into Yorkshire; and the conduct of the defendant upon that occasion was important for the notice and consideration of the jury. A gentleman named Stevenson, who was a relation of the lady, and who assisted her in setting her travelling arrangements, engaged for her use the entire inside of a stage-coach, which was to carry her from London to the place of her destination. Mr. Stevenson accompanied Mrs. Allardyce to the inn from which the stage-coach started; put her into it, with her maid and children, and recommended them (in the supposed absence of a male protector) to the care of an elderly gentleman who sat upon the box, but a very short time showed the needlessness of his precaution; for, a mile out of town, Capt. Johnson entered the vehicle. It became necessary, of course, to blind the maid servant. Capt. Johnson said that he was going into Scotland to visit his sister. On arriving at York, however, he made a discovery—that he had omitted to bring money enough out, and must therefore abandon his expedition; the parties

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

LINES

On the almost sudden Death of an amiable Boy, Six Years of Age, the only Son of his Afflicted Parents.

By L. Halloran, D. D.

As the young Rose-bud, from its parent stem,
Is rudely torn by some relentless hand;
While yet the morning dews its foliage gem,
Ere yet its odours to the sense expand:

Such fate too oft the human Blossom meets,
Ere yet its vernal worth and graces bloom;
Just gives the promise of matures sweets;
Then drooping sinks to an untimely tomb!

In thee, dear Child! this awful truth is shown,
Whom human skill nor power avail'd to save;
A deadly blight consumed the Bud, unblown,
And laid its sweetness in an early Grave;

His Parents' Hope, their Solace, and their Pride,
The promised Blessing of their future years,
In one short week, bloom'd, sicken'd, droop'd, and died,
And left the Mourners,—unavailing tears!

Yes, weep, afflicted Pair! indulge your woes;
To Nature's feelings yield their needful scope:
Who can, but Parents, judge paternal throes,
When black Despair has quench'd their fondest Hope?

Yes, weep!—and be such sacred Grief revered:
Graceful the tears, that mark a Parent's cheek:
Yet Time will soothe, and reason's voice be heard;
While Heavenly Comfort will Religion speak!

Yes, weep! The sorrows in your breasts, that rise,
For one, so loved, so lost,—can words express?
Reason approves them; Nature sanctifies:
Nor e'en Religion blames, but in th' excess.

Yet pause,—reflect! "Can Sovereign Wisdom err?
"Can Sovereign Justice e'er determine wrong?"
Had prayers avail'd th' infliction to defer,
"Death's present Victim might have lived too long!"

Believe, afflicted Mourners! God's decrees,
Tho' deem'd severe, are Blessings in disguise:
He, all events, past, present, future sees;
And to man's greater Good their course applies.

Then bid your Griefs in chasten'd measure flow;
Enough to Nature's hallow'd claims is given;
While Faith's bright vision, to assuage your woe,
Pourtrays your Child, a blooming Saint in Heaven!

From Grief, from Pain, from Sin, for ever freed,
There kindred Cherubs their Associate greet;
While Hope, to Grief, should in your breasts succeed,
"That there the Parents and their Child shall meet!"

There shall ye meet again, to part no more,
Each fear for ever dried, each care begnitted;
And then shall learn, "the blow, you now deplore,
"Was sent in mercy to Yourselves, and Child!"

Light on his breast the verdant turf be spread,
And peaceful sleep the beauteous Form beneath;
Till Heaven's eternal morn awake the Dead,
And bid his Captives triumph over Death;

Then shall the pious, in the Lord who die,
Burst the dark tomb, and soar on Seraphs' wing;
And joyful shout,—"Where is thy Victory,
"O Grave?---O Death! where is thy dreaded sting?"

(Continued from the first page Supt.)

therefore dined [illegible] at "[illegible]'s Tavern, [illegible] the same inn. Next morning Mrs. A. set out for Whitby, and Capt. J. returned to London. From that period until the close of the month of April, the defendant and Mrs. A. were not again found together; that they corresponded, however, that which happened on an after-occasion would prove. At the end of April, 1821, Mrs. A. determined on coming again to London. She was accompanied by her two sisters, one of whom was on the point of being married to a gentleman named Metcalf; and it was arranged that the party, after a short residence in the metropolis, should make, together, an excursion to France. On the 27th of April Mrs. Allardyce and her sister arrived in town, and took possession of lodgings provided for them at Brompton; and here an accident occurred, which proved the correspondence carried on between Mrs. Allardyce and the defendant. Mrs. Allardyce, on reaching her lodgings, found a note from Capt. Johnson lying there; and within half an hour after, the gentleman himself made his appearance. The learned solicitor would not detain the jury by detailing too minutely the facts that would be proved in evidence. They would find that Captain Johnson constantly visited Mrs. Allardyce at Brompton; that on one occasion she refused to go to the Opera, in order to receive him at home; that she changed her plan for the French excursion, and set out alone, leaving her sisters, with Mr. Metcalf, to follow her; that she was joined at Dover by Captain Johnson, who slept at the same house with her, and crossed the Channel in her company; that the parties went to the same hotel (Dessin's) at Calais, and that they did not separate until Mrs. Allardyce arrived at Dunkirk. At Dunkirk Mrs. Allardyce continued two months. Captain Johnson resided at Boulogne, but he visited her from time to time. In the interim, a marriage took place between one of Mrs. Allardyce's sisters and Mr. Metcalf, and those parties took up their abode at Lisle. The journey of Mrs. Allardyce from Dunkirk to Lisle was almost the last point of detail with which the Court would be troubled. The lady, sending her maid and children by a carriage, was driven on that occasion to St. Omer's by the defendant in his gig. They again passed the night at the same hotel; and Mrs. Allardyce next day proceeded alone upon her way. The facts which the learned Solicitor had stated brought the transaction down to September, 1821; in the early part of which month, the party---consisting of Mrs. Allardyce, her sisters, and Mr. Metcalf---again returned to their lodgings at Brompton. Nothing occurred to advance the case until the arrival, in October, of Mr. Allardyce from India. The circumstances which followed deserved attention from their curiosity. Up to the very moment of Mr. Allardyce's arrival, whatever suspicion had been entertained by her friends, nothing had proved the criminality of Mrs. Allardyce. A proof, however, existed, which it was impossible to get rid of. Mr. Allardyce met his wife with that pleasure which would arise from long absence. Upon seeing him, she burst into a flood of tears, but those were imputed to her joy and her surprise; and for a term of about ten days, Mr. Allardyce found nothing to disturb his happiness. At the end of that time, however, it was fated to be destroyed for ever. Laying before her his future prospects in life---his plans for himself, his hopes for his children---Mrs. Allardyce was so shocked at the consciousness of her own situation (for she was then with child by the defendant, and the fact could not much longer have remained concealed, that she confessed the guilty course she had pursued, and implored her husband, in mercy, to banish her his presence. Upon what followed the lady's disclosure, the learned Counsel had little to add. An immediate separation of course took place, and the present action was brought but as preliminary to a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts. One circumstance only made it necessary to trespass longer on the Court. It happened during Mrs. Allardyce's residence at Whitby, that a report reached England of Mr. Allardyce's death. The rumour, in less than a month after it arrived, was contradicted by a letter from the plaintiff himself; but it was now understood to be part of Captain Johnson's defence, that his intercourse with Mrs. Allardyce had been carried on only during the supposed death of her husband. In support of that case, two letters would be urged, which he (the Solicitor General) believed to have been written by Captain Johnson purposely for his aid in answer to the present action; but it would be shown by the present condition of Mrs. Allardyce, that she must of necessity have become pregnant by the defendant long subsequent to the announcement of the plaintiff's safety. The learned Solicitor-General concluded by emphatically calling on the jury to visit the defendant with most ample damages.

Several officers who were on terms of intimacy with Mr. and Mrs. Allardyce at Bangalore, fully proved the kindness of Mr. A. to his wife, and the happy terms on which they lived.

Captain Chapman, the commander of the Woodford, was not examined, being absent on a voyage to India.

The evidence of Mrs. Walker, sister to Mrs. Allardyce; and of Jane Jackson and Ann Elder, the servants, went to prove the frequent visits of the defendant at Mrs. A.'s residence at Brompton, and at such times as left no doubt of the guilt of the parties.

Two letters from the defendant to Mrs. Allardyce were then put in and read: they were those adverted to by the Solicitor-General in his opening, as written to colour the transaction. The first dated 16th of October, 1821. It was in the following terms:---"On my way back from Kensington, I overtook your sister, who delivered your letter to me, which has given me great uneasiness. As I never anticipated any circumstance which could prevent my possessing your hand, I destroyed all the letters you wrote me. Those which I sent to you, and which you returned me after our fatal error was made known, and there remained no doubt of Mr. Allardyce's existence, I have; and will, if you please, send you copies of. I remember, however, upon consideration, that they are all in packet sealed up by yourself.

The second letter was without date, but the post mark was "22d Oct. 1821." It ran thus:—"If there is any apprehension on the part of any person concerned, that I mean to desert you, or to act in a manner derogatory to the principles of a man of honour, they deceive themselves. As our intimate knowledge of each other existed only during the supposed death of Mr. Allardyce, I am ready, in the event of a divorce taking place, to offer you my hand and fortune; but if this unfortunate affair is brought before the public in any shape to hurt my character, I will defend myself to the uttermost, and declare the circumstances as they occurred from our first acquaintance, which I trust will clear me from any unfavourable opinion of the world.—P. S. I have been induced to write this upon re-consideration of your last letter, in which you claim my protection.

Here the Solicitor-General closed his case.

Mr. Scarlett, in the first instance, had proposed to struggle for a verdict, but confessed that the letters (as to that plea) put him out of court. While he was bound, however to admit that his client must be defeated, he did think that the case was one in which slight damages would be sufficient. Mr. Scarlett then insisted that both the defendant and the lady had been betrayed into error by the report of Mr. Allardyce's death, and concluded by stating, in mitigation of damages, the poverty of Captain Johnson, and his mere reliance upon his profession: he had no source for paying damages but the profits of his commission: and a verdict that locked him up would deprive him of his means of payment altogether.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence to the Jury with his usual discrimination and impartiality.

After a short consultation, the Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff---Damages 500.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

It is gratifying to consider the constant increase experienced in our manufactures. The cotton last year used for spinning amounted to 52,740 bags, being an increase of 1612 bags; & the addition would have been larger had not many of the mills been stopped in summer by the drought. The skill, assiduity, and capital of our manufacturers, make nothing so natural as a growing trade; but one is at a loss to conceive how, under the present restrictions, commodities are found for a return. The importation of bullion must, no doubt, have been considerable; but, until the Independents of South America have had leisure to turn themselves to mining, no great regular supply can be looked for of the precious metals.

The parish burdens at Birmingham have been materially diminished during the past year, as will appear from the following statement;---

On the 22d Dec. 1820, the weekly pay to the Out-poor was £613 19 10
On the 21st of Dec. 1821, it was reduced to £373 13 11

The numbers at the same periods were as follows:---

	Out-Poor	In Poor	Asylum
Dec. 1820.	4135 cases	590 persons	423 children
Dec. 1821.	2715 cases	518 persons	384 children

The poor-levies have decreased in a similar proportion. The principal cause of these encouraging circumstances is certainly to be found in the revival of trade, and the consequent increase of employment for the working classes. But very material benefit has also been derived from the persevering and successful efforts of the Overseers and Guardians to relieve all persons applying for assistance, who are able to work, not in money, but in labour, for which labour such persons receive wages.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

LIBELS ON THE LATE QUEEN IN "JOHN BULL."

THE KING v. WEAVER AND OTHERS.

This was an indictment against Weaver, Shackell, and Arrowsmith, for a series of libels upon her late Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Denman, in rising to address the Jury, adverted to the circumstances which gave him the leading of the case. The standing which he (with his friend Mr. Brougham) had enjoyed during her Majesty's life had not, in the wisdom of those who directed such arrangements, been continued to either of them since her death; and therefore it was (only) that a task devolved on him, which would have been executed more ably by the hand to which originally it had been committed. The present indictment (the learned gentleman continued) was preferred against the proprietors of a newspaper called John Bull; the libels in question, which were levelled at her late Majesty, had been selected from a mass appearing in the same journal. After detailing a chain of circumstantial evidence by which it was intended to prove publication by the defendants, Mr. Denman read the offensive paragraphs, which were five in number---published in the papers of the 25th of February, the 2d of March the 8th of April, and the 14th and 27th of May, 1821. We are sorry to offend the eyes of respectable persons even by selections from this heap of abuse and indecency; but a passage here and there we are bound to supply, to show the spirit of the nuisance, and the necessity of its abatement. The first libel lies in a lengthy attack upon the character of Mr. Wilberforce, and upon his conduct in the House of Commons. After speaking of this gentleman's "hypocrisy," "duplicity," and "cant," and commenting upon an alleged variance between his professions and his practice, the John Bull says---"These are distinctions which we cannot taste; we cannot bear that the only house in England in which a shameless woman is to be received with honour, should be the house of God; and that the only place in which her name could be pronounced without hesitation and a blush, should be before the table of the Lord!" and in a subsequent paragraph he characterizes the Queen as "a woman convicted of an adulterous intercourse!" In the second libel the writer declares, that "when the Thames shall change its course, and flow back from Westminster to Henley-bridge, then will he think it possible that the Queen should return to her domestic duties," &c. The third libel declared her Majesty to have been found guilty of adultery by the highest tribunal of the country; and threatens with exposure all females who may visit her. The fourth attack (14th May, 1821) proceeds in a similar strain of dulness and vituperation. The fifth and last libel (the last prosecuted we mean) is contained in an article headed "King's Theatre," and affects to describe her Majesty's visit to the Opera-house in May last. The matter contained in this libel was equally atrocious and unmanly as the preceding.

The Stamp-office affidavit was then put in and read, and the hand-writing of the three defendants as proprietors of the John Bull was proved.

The Solicitor-General asked if publication had been proved.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that there was at least abundant matter to go to the jury.

The Solicitor-General then rose for the defendants. The learned gentleman admitted that he could not rebut the evidence as to publication; and was not prepared to deny the libellous character of the paragraphs.

The Lord Chief Justice, after recapitulating the evidence, charged the jury in very few words. There needed no comment from to him show that the matter prosecuted was as libellous as matter could be; publication, he thought or at least interest and concern in the publication, was sufficiently brought home to the defendants.

The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of---*Guilty*.

LIBEL ON THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY.

THE KING v. WEAVER AND OTHERS.

This was a criminal information exhibited against the defendants, as proprietors and printers of the John Bull, for a libel in that newspaper upon the Countess of Jersey. The defendants pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scarlett stated the case to the jury, and described the libel, which was of the most disgusting description. The offensive matter arose out of her ladyship's visits to her late Majesty. Evidence having been called to prove the publication of the libel.

The Solicitor General (for the defendants) contended that the evidence of publication by them was not satisfactorily made out, the examined copy (which was produced) of the affidavit filed, in pursuance of the statute, by the proprietors of the paper, stating that it was to be printed "at No. 9, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn," whereas it appeared that the paper which contained the libel was printed "in Johnson's Court, Fleet-street."

The Lord Chief Justice considered the evidence as too slight which connected the defendants with the publication in question; but he held the libel to be of the most scandalous and defamatory description.

The jury deliberated about ten minutes, and found the defendants Not Guilty, but said they did so on the ground that the evidence of publication by them was not satisfactorily made out. They had, however, no doubt that the paper in question was a libel.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY FROM LEAVING FIRE ARMS EXPOSED.

It is with the most painful feelings that we are compelled to relate another instance of the fatal impropriety of leaving fire-arms in a loaded state in the power of servants or children.

An accident of the most dreadful nature took place on Monday evening, at the Rev. Mr. Murry's No. 22, Charles-street, Berkeley-square. About half-past six in the evening, the family were alarmed by the report of a pistol in the upper part of the mansion, and on proceeding to the nursery from whence the sound emanated, Miss Mary Gayton, a beautiful young lady, only 17 years of age, and the sister of Mrs. Murry, was found lying on the ground weltering in her blood, having been shot, unintentionally, by her nephew, a youth of between nine and ten years of age, who had incautiously obtained possession of his father's pistol; the consternation of the family defies description.

Mr. Bradley, a surgeon, residing [illegible] was immediately sent for, and arrived within three minutes after the fatal accident, but life was instantaneously extinct. The ball had passed in at the left breast, and had divided two of the principal arteries; the deceased reeled against the bed, and exclaimed "Oh, James!" the name of the infant aggressor, and immediately fell dead upon the floor.

On the following day, a Coroner's Inquest was taken upon the body by Anthony Gell, Esq.

The nursery-maid was examined by the Coroner, and from her evidence we collected that the deceased was upon a visit to her sister (who, it will be remembered, was the once fascinating and amiable Miss Gayton, of Drury-lane Theatre, the celebrated dancer), and on the evening in question was sitting in the nursery with the maid and an infant, when master James Murry entered, and, pointing a pistol, said to the deceased, in the most playful and unconscious manner, "See, aunt, Pa' has lent me his pistol—I'll shoot you;" and immediately pulled the trigger. The deceased rose, uttered a scream, and exclaimed, "Oh, James!" then reeled round upon the side of the bed, from which she fell to the ground. She (the maid) gave instant alarm, but the report of the pistol had brought the family up stairs, when the dreadful spectacle presented itself of the lifeless corpse of the young lady. The poor girl was drowned in tears during the whole time of giving her evidence; and when she spoke of the deceased, described her as the most amiable, kind young lady she had ever known, and that she was beloved by the infant family of her sister, eight in number, the one implicated in this unfortunate affair being the eldest.

Mr. Bradley, surgeon, of John-street, Berkeley-square, who was called in, deposed to the situation in which he discovered the deceased; and stated that although he was instantly present, life had fled before his arrival.

The Jury then proceeded in view the body; and the sight of such a beautiful young creature thus untimely cut off, drew tears from every one present. On their return to the house where the Inquest was held, the Coroner made some feeling remarks on the dreadful state of mind in which the relatives of this unfortunate young lady must be placed; and hoped it would operate as a caution to every one who kept fire-arms in their houses to be rigidly particular in preventing their being placed in improper hands.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict of Ac-

cidental Death, by the unintentional discharge of a pistol.

It appeared, upon inquiry, that the children had been amusing themselves with an infantine procession and representation of the Coronation; and on New Year's Day a little entertainment was to have been given, for the purpose of gratifying the juvenile performers. On the night previous (namely, Monday), the eldest boy, Master James Murry, requested his father to lend him his pistol, as he was to represent the Champion: to indulge the child, the pistol was brought; and, although it had not been used for upwards of a year and a half, and was very rusty, Mr. Murry examined it (as he thought carefully), and not finding any priming in the pan, and only one flint, it being a double-barrelled one, incautiously suffered the child to take it, who immediately proceeded to the nursery to show his aunt, of whom he was affectionately fond, his prize. Here we need not recapitulate the sad and mournful event that followed: it is one of those dreadful catastrophes that, in the wisdom of Providence, sometimes falls upon the most amiable and innocent of the human species. Every heart must sympathize with the afflicted relatives, who are thus plunged in misery and grief for the premature loss of one whose accomplishments and spotless life endeared her to all who knew her

JANUARY 13.

IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURES.—We have lately had occasion to notice the very great improvement that has taken place in the staple manufactories of the kingdom: & we believe we can state, upon authority not to be questioned, that there is scarcely a lace machine, stocking frame, or loom for weaving, that is not now in full activity, or a single individual of the operative class, desirous of work, out of employment. The prospect in every branch of trade is, indeed, cheering in the highest degree; and we are the more gratified at the change, because we have all along maintained that the stagnation recently experienced would prove only temporary, and that it arose almost entirely from a sudden transition from a state of war to a state of peace. Now, however, that new arrangements have been made, adapted to existing circumstances, the effect is visible in all our manufacturing towns, by the bustle and activity which everywhere prevail; and the "white sails of commerce" are seen extending from every port of the kingdom, in uninterrupted security, to all parts of the habitable globe.—(*Nottingham Journal*)

MR. SOUTHEY'S REPLY TO LORD BYRON.

[The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Southey to the Editor of an Evening Paper.]

SIR,—Having seen in the newspapers a note relating to myself, extracted from a recent publication of Lord Byron's, I request permission to reply, through the medium of your journal.

I come at once to his Lordship's charge against me, blowing away the abuse with which it is frothed, and evaporating a strong acid in which it is suspended. The residuum then appears to be, that "Mr. Southey, on his return from Switzerland, (in 1817.) scattered abroad calumnies, knowing them to be such, against Lord Byron and others." To this I reply with a direct and positive denial.

If I had been told in that country that Lord Byron had turned Turk, or Monk of La Trappe—that he had furnished a harem, or endowed a hospital, I might have thought the account, whichever it had been, possible and repeated it accordingly; passing it, as it had been taken, in the small change of conversation for no more than it was worth. In this manner I might have spoken of him as of Baron Geramb, the Green Man, the Indian Jugglers, or any other figurante of the time being. There was no reason for any particular delicacy on my part, in speaking of his Lordship; and, indeed, I should have thought any thing which might be reported of him, would have injured his character as little as the story which so greatly annoyed Lord Keeper Guildford—that he had ridden a rhinoceros. He may ride a rhinoceros, and though every body would stare, no one would wonder. But making no inquiry concerning him when I was abroad because I felt no curiosity, I heard nothing, and had nothing to repeat. When I spoke of wonders to my friends and acquaintance on my return, it was of the flying tree at Alpacht, and the 11,000 virgins at Cologne—not of Lord Byron. I sought for no staler subject than St. Ursula.

Once, and once only, in connexion with Switzerland, I have alluded to his Lordship; and, as the passage was curtailed in the press, I take this opportunity of restoring it. In the Quarterly Review, speaking incidentally of the Jungfrau, I said—"It was the scene where Lord Byron's Manfred met the devil and bullied him—though the devil must have won his cause before any tribunal in this world or the next, if he had not pleaded more feebly for himself than his advocate, in a cause of canonization, ever pleaded for him."

With regard to the "others," whom his Lordship accuses me of calumniating, I suppose he alludes to a party of his friends, whose names I found written in the Album, at Mont-Auvert, with an avowal of Atheism annexed, in Greek, and an indignant comment, in the same language, underneath it. Those names, with that avowal and the comment, I transcribed in my note-book, and spoke of the circumstance on my return. If I had published it, the gentleman in question would not have thought himself slandered, by having that recorded of him which he has so often recorded of himself.

The many opprobrious appellations which Lord Byron has bestowed upon me I leave, as I find them, with the praises which he has bestowed upon himself.

> How easily is a noble spirit discerned
> From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out
> In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks!
> B. JONSON.

But I am accustomed to such things; and so far from irritating me are the enemies who use such weapons, that, when I hear of their attacks, it is some satisfaction to think they have thus employed the malignity which must have been employed somewhere, and could no have been directed against any person whom it could possibly molest or injure less. The viper, however venemous in purpose, is harmless in effect, while it is biting at the file. It is seldom, indeed, that I waste a word, or a thought, upon those who are perpetually assailing me. But abhorring, as I do, the personalities which disgrace our current literature, and averse from controversy as I am, both by principle and inclination, I make no profession of non-resistance. When the offender, are such as to call for the whip and the branding-iron, it has been both seen and felt that I can inflict them.

Lord Byron's present exacerbation is evidently produced by an infliction of this kind—not by hearsay reports of my conversation, four years ago, transmitted him from England. The cause may be found in certain remarks upon the Satanic school of poetry, contained in my preface to the Vision of Judgment. Well would it be for Lord Byron, if he could look back on any of his writings with as much satisfaction as I shall always do upon what is there said of that flagitious school. Many persons, and parents especially have expressed their gratitude to me for having applied the branding-iron where it was so richly deserved. The Edinburgh Reviewer, indeed, with that honourable feeling by which his criticisms are so peculiarly distinguished, suppressing the remark themselves, has imputed them wholly to envy on my part. I give him, in this instance, full credit for sincerity: I believe he was equally i[illegible] of comprehending a worthier motive, or inventing a worse; and, as I have never descended to expose, in any instance, his pitiful malevolence, I thank him for having, in this, stript it bare himself, and exhibited it in its bald, naked, and undisguised deformity.

Lord Byron, like his encomiast, has not ventured to bring the matter of these animadversions into view. He conceals the fact, that they are directed against the authors of blasphemous and lascivious books—against men who, not content with indulging their own vices, labour to make others the slaves of sensuality, like themselves—against public pandars, who, mingling impiety with lewdness, seek at once to destroy the cement of social order, and to carry profanation and pollution into private families, and into the hearts of individuals.

His Lordship has thought it not unbecoming in him to call me a scribbler of all work. Let the word scribbler pass; it is not an appellation which will stick, like that of the Satanic School. But, if a scribbler, how am I one of all work? I will tell Lord Byron what I have not scribbled—what kind of work I have not done. I have never published libels upon my friends and acquaintance, expressed my sorrow for those libels, called them in during a mood of better mind and then re-issued them, when the evil spirit, which for a time was been cast out, had returned and taken possession, with seven others more wicked than himself. I have never abused the power of which every author is in some degree possessed, to wound the character of a man, or the heart of a woman. I have never sent into the world a book to which I did not dare affix my name; or which I feared to claim in a Court of Justice, if it were pirated by a knavish book-seller. I have never manufactured furniture for the brothel. None of these things have I done; none of the foul work by which literature is perverted to the injury of mankind. My hands are clean; there is no "damned spot" upon them—no taint, which "all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten."

Of the work which I have done, it becomes me not here to speak, save only as relates to the Satanic school and its Coryphæus, the author of *Don Juan*. I have held up that School to public detestation, as enemies to the religion, the institutions, and *domestic* morals of their country. I have given them a designation to which their founder and leader answers. I have sent a stone from my sling which has smitten that Goliath in the forelead. I have fastened his name upon the gibbet; for reproach and igoominy, as long as it shall endure. Take it down who can!

One word of advice to Lord Byron before I conclude. When he attacks me again, let it be in rhyme: for one who has so little command of himself, it will be a great advantage that his temper should be obliged to keep time; and while he may still indulge in the same rankness and virulence of insult, the metre will, in some degree, seem to lessen its vulgarity.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Keswick, 5th Jan.

A most destructive fire took place last week at Seaton Delaval, the seat of Sir Jacob Astley, which in a few hours consumed the noble mansion-house. Every endeavour to preserve the body of the building was unavailing. The two wings were happily saved by the great and active exertions used in making a separation between them and the house. The fire originated in a chimney to which a large beam of wood in the roof was affixed; the flames burnt with such fury as to bid defiance to all human efforts. The glass in the windows, by the intense heat, was reduced to a liquid state, and the lead on the roof poured down like water. The fire commenced its ravages about four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, and it was not before nine o'clock the devouring element could be checked, when it ceased, and left the building in its present state,—a mass of ruins.

The amount of subscriptions for erecting a testimonial in Dublin, to commemorate the King's visit to Ireland, was on the 1st inst. 11,789*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

The Marquis of Camden, it is said, paid into the Exchequer a few days since, 11,000*l.* being a further portion of the income the Noble Marquis relinquished as Teller of the Exchequer.

PUBLIC REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

The official documents of the Revenue for the Quarter have been published by Govern[illegible] will be found in our paper of this [illegible]edly exhibit a most fa[illegible]rable result, [illegible]n increase of the Revenue, as compared [illegible]ar's year, of nearly six hundred thousand pounds. This increase, as respects the present Quarter, will be found in the Customs. The augmentation in this branch of the Revenue alone exceeds three hundred thousand pounds. The Excise, notwithstanding certain disadvantages of the season and the overstrained consumption of the October Quarter, which is properly ascribed to the expenditure occasioned by the Coronation, will be found to exceed the corresponding Quarter of the last year, by the seventy-five thousand pounds. The Stamps, Post Office, and Assessed Taxes, have somewhat declined; but the Quarter's Revenue exhibits an increase, upon the whole, of between four and five hundred thousand pounds. This is undoubtedly a subject of great satisfaction. The national Revenue is at once the source of public and of individual wealth. Its correspondence with the national income is necessary to save us from the burden of new taxes, and its augmentation, in the principal branches of the Customs and Excise, is a proof of the increase of our foreign trade, and our domestic industry. The Customs can only become thus on the advance from the increase of imports and exports, and the rise in the Excise can be attributed only to the increase of the consumption of the people,—a sure and infallible test of their having the means to consume, and of the prosperity of all our internal sources of industry, of our manufactures, and general trade.

It is well known that Government, we will not say whether wisely or not, have been in the habit of appropriating, during the last five years, the Sinking Fund to [illegible] supplies; but that they have [illegible] means of new taxes, and re[illegible] leave behind them in the nati[illegible] surplus of five milions, to be ap[illegible] reduction of the national debt. The following account will show how nearly Ministers have approximated their retrenchments to this object, and we trust that their intended reductions will accomplish it. An opposition paper states, that there is an increased deficiency in the Consolidated Fund during the year ending 5th January, 1822, of 756,055*l.*; but it omits the receipt of cash of 600,000*l.*, which reduces the additional deficiency to 156,055*l.*; an amount so small as to be a subject of congratulation, as it proves that the Revenue has afforded the means of really redeeming the amount of Five Millions, proposed as the effective Sinking Fund, within about 150,000*l.*

The following statement further proves the the adequacy of the Receipts to the proposed clear redemption of Five Millions, viz.:—

Revenue—Great Britain, nearly		£51,000,000
Ireland,* about		4,000,000
French Indemnity .. 500,000		
Bank of Ireland ... 460,000		1,000,000
Lottery—Old Stores		
Public Work Exchequer Bills		500,000
		56,500,000
Expenditure, year ending Jan. 1821	53,340,113	
Supplies voted for 1820 .. 21,083,688		
1821 ... 19,311,800		
Diminution	1,771,000	
	51,569,113	about 51,500,000
Excess for Sinking Fund		£5,000,000
Further proof:—		
Increase—Revenue—Great Britain, to Jan. 1822		600,000
Ireland October 1821 ..... Suppose the same Jan. 1822		200,000
French Indemnity ..... Bank of Ireland.....		980,000
Demunition of Expenditure as above.....		1,771,000
Improvement, &c. this year		£3,551,000

* Year ending 10 October last.....£3,921,260

It is certainly impossible to look at this state of things without great pleasure. We have never had any party views in this paper, but have spoken, indifferently and impartially, of men and measures, as we really found them to be, and upon our most sincere, conscientious conviction. But it would be ungenerous to withhold from Ministers, under these circumstances, the tribute, insignificant indeed, of our own individual approbation. They would have done a great deal, considering the depressed and melancholy state of agriculture, in approximating our income to our expenditure; but to have produced a real, effective surplus of Five Millions above the national expenditure, is more than we expected.

But in looking at the state of our Revenue for the present Quarter, the increase of the Customs chiefly demands attention, as being the just measure of our Foreign Trade; and as therein containing an answer to those who asserted, not only that our Foreign Trade had suffered a most serious diminution, but that such decrease was of permanent kind. This increase, we say, now sufficiently proves how false and futile have been all such apprehensions; &, on the contrary, how well-grounded & rooted are British Trade and Commerce through all their subdivisions. The truth is, that no foreign nation can compete with us in working up manufactured commodities of the best kind, and at the lowest prices; and for this simple reason, namely, because no foreign nation possesses any thing like the immense capital of England, nor any thing like our extensive, vast, and most costly machinery. It happened to us to have had a personal experience of the truth of this proposition, having seen something of foreign manufactures, and having recognized, by the testimony of our own senses, their great comparative deficiency.

The trade of South America is of course not yet felt, but a very few weeks will pass before there will be some arrivals from that vast and most opulent market; and we have every reason to believe that some most extensive ventures are already on their way to Peru and Mexico. The voyage to Peru is necessarily very long, as this great empire, or rather quarter of the globe, lies on the opposite side of the American continent, and therefore our vessels must go round Cape Horn to reach it. But as the event was expected from the tenor of Lord Cochrane's letters, our merchants were prepared for it; and we have no doubt that some, perhaps many British vessels have already taken in their ladings, and or on their voyage homeward.

Letters from St. Petersburgh state, that the long-expected Russian Tariff is highly injurious to the commercial interests of this country, and that a prejudice exists in favour of the United States of America. The British Ambassador, it is said, exerted himself much in endeavouring to procure a more

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favourable determination of the Russian Cabinet with regard to this country, but without any favourable result.

FRANCE.—The French Ministers have at length put forth their promised law for the regulation of the journals, in lieu of the censorship, which is of the most despotic nature; it stipulates that no journal or periodical writing shall be published without the King's authority; gives the Royal Courts power to suppress any journal, the spirit or general tendency of which may be considered injurious to the public peace; and authorises a renewal of the censorship during any recess of the Chambers, should the King deem such a step necessary. The Chamber of Deputies was violently agitated by the reading of this project. The Members on the left side frequently interrupted the keeper of the Seals by comments upon the despotic spirit which seemed to dictate the measure, and there is no doubt but that it will meet with the most determined opposition.—An official statement in these papers estimates the increase of population in France at 572,749 individuals in the last three years. The whole population is said to amount to 30,407,907.

The following is the account of the consumption of Cotton in Great Britain, for the last seven years:—In 1815, 350,000 bags, or 6,700 per week; in 1816, 315,000 bags, or 6,650 per week; in 1817, 397,000 bags, or 7,650 per week; in 1818, 415,000 bags, or 7,980 per week; in 1819, 428,500 bags, or 8,240 per week; in 1820, 470,000 bags, or 9,040 per week; in 1821, 499,700 bags, or 9,610 per week;

There are at this time, in Fulham fields, broad beans in blossom, a circumstance, at this time of the year, of very rare occurrence.—There is also to be seen growing, in the window of a house adjoining the Red Lion, Chelsea, in a pot, a carnation, which has three full blossoms on one stalk.

JANUARY 20th.

THE KING'S COURT, &c.—On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, his Majesty left his Palace in Pall Mall, London, at about twenty minutes before one. At two o'clock the King held a Court, which was attended by the Great Officers of State and Cabinet Ministers.—The King received the Recorder of London's Report in Council, of the convicts capitally convicted in the Old Bailey, at the December Sessions. At the conclusion of the Report his Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Charles Watkins Wynn, Esq. MP. and W. H. Freemantle, Esq. MP. were sworn in Privy Councillors.—Lord Sidmouth had a closet audience, and resigned his seals of office as Secretary of State for the Home Department; and the Right Honourable Robert Peel received them as his Lordship's successor. The Right Honourable C. W. W. Wynn also kissed hands on receiving the appointment of President of the Board of Control.—His Majesty on Friday returned to Brighton.

AMERICAN FINANCE.—By the annual report of the American Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives, it appears that the whole estimated expenditure of the American Government, for the year 1822 now commencing is less, than 15,000,000 of dollars, or considerably less than 3,500,000*l.* sterling. This covers the charges of the Civil List, the Army, the Navy, and the interest of the debt; and constitutes one-eighteenth part of the annual outlay of the English Government, under the same heads. The charge for the American navy, which includes not merely the vessels building, so formidable for their size and force, but the squadron which keep the sea in all parts of the world, is estimated at the sum of 2,450,000 dollars, or less than 700,000*l.* sterling.

The Duchess of Bourbon died on Thursday the 10th inst. in her 72d. year. She was seized with a fit from the extreme cold of the new church of St. Genevive, where she had been to prayers. The Duchess of Bourbon was of the Orleans family, and the aunt of the present Duke; she was born in the year 1750, and was married to the Duke of Bourbon Condé in 1770. She has been for many years separated from her husband. The only issue of this marriage was the unfortunate Duke D'Enghien, who was assassinated at Vincennes in 1804. The following is an extract of the will of the Duchess of Bourbon, which seems to have been made the very day before that of her sudden death:—"I wish to be buried without any pomp or ceremony. Let abundant alms be given to the poor of my parish: this is the only magnificence which I allow. I request in the most positive manner to be neither opened nor embalmed, nor exposed with my face uncovered, nor watched: but to be buried as speedily & as simply as possible

The King of France has given directions that the request of the will shall, as far as possible, be complied with.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Computed Weekly Consumption of Cotton, of various sorts, for the year 1821:—

	Bags.
American	about 5350
Brazil	2450
East India	980
West India, Demerara and other sorts. ...	820

Making an increased consumption over that of 1820 of about 800 bags American, 50 Brazils, 200 other sorts, and decrease of 470 East Indies.

The Annual Consumption of Cotton in Great Britain for the last seven years, which we stated in our last number, represented a progressive increase since 1815, the consumption in that year being 350,000 bags; and in 1821, 499,700 bags.

Imports of raw Cottons, and of British manufactured Goods into St. Petersburgh, in the years 1820 and 1821:—

	1821.	1820.
Cotton Wool....	696,528 lbs.	389,160 lbs.
Cotton Ware, all kinds	413,127 Pieces	918,983 Pieces.
Linen	3,170——	4,509——
Silk, raw and thread..	11,988 lbs.	15,940 lbs.
Do. Ware, all kinds....	45,367 Pieces	45,582 Pieces.
Ribbons	15,619——	66,527——
Cotton Twist	4,227,840 lbs.	7,892,172 lbs.
Woot ware, all kinds..	92,384 Pieces	93,022 Pieces.
Cloth.....	31,704——	16,974——
Transit.....	8,512——	19,716——
Kerseymere.....	6,880——	8,555——
Camlet.....	——	26,969——
Carpets.....	1,789——	12,387——
Shawls.....	20,711——	9,780——
Stockings——	2,577 Dozens	1,306 Doz.

The preceding list extends to the 1st of November; but at that time all the ships for the year had arrived, and the list will therefore be correct up to January 1, 1822. The great diminution in the quantity of British cotton yarns and piece goods imported this year into St. Petersburgh, arises from the glut created in the Russian makets by the unprecedented large imports of the preceding one.

The subjoined statement of the import of Cotton into Liverpool, in the year 1770, exhibits a most remarkable contrast with the enormous imports which now annually take place:—Antigua, 158 bags: Barbadoes, 459; Dominica, 705; Grenada, 1083; Jamaica, 1775; Montserrat, 178; Tortola, 949; St. Vincent, 6 0.—*Continent of America*—New York, 3 bales; Virginia and Mariland, 3 bags; North Carolina, 3 bris.; Georgia, 3 bags.—*Europe*—Alicant and Gibraltar, 3 bags.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—A letter from Demerara of the 24th of October mentions an extraordinary instance of the violence with which lightning acts, on the sudden explosion of electrical clouds. It occurred on board a vessel called the *Susan*, on the voyage from New Brunswick to Demerara. On the 16th, all hands being on the fore-topsail yard, the dangerous fluid struck the vessel with terrible force, coming down by the wedges of the fore-mast, which it carried away in a moment, about 8 feet above the deck, along with every soul aloft, and shattered the main-topmast and jib-boom into spliaters. It also burst the ship on the starboard bow, two planks from the deck. One of the crew was, in a manner, annihilated by the thunderbolt; no mark remained of him but spots of his blood on the sails and rigging. The rest were more or [illegible] by the fall, when the m[illegible] down.

A [illegible] mechanic has invented a complete [illegible] model of an 80 gun ship of war, of which the keel, floor-timbers, lower futtocks, and bottom planks, are made of copper? A patent, it is said, is taking out for this curious new mode of ship-building, which, it is added, is well thought of by some well qualified naval men. The original design was to construct in this manner of wrought and plate iron; but experiment and calculation have determined to prefer copper. The manner of rivetting the metal, and bringing the copper-plate planks together, is said to be well contrived.

FEBRUARY 3d.

EARTHQUAKE NEAR YORK.—Last week, about ten o' clock at night, many of the inhabitants of Seaton Ross, Foggathorpe, Holme-upon-Spalding-moor, were alarmed by the smart shock of an earthquake. Several families who had just retired to rest felt their beds shake under them, and some in the moment of surprise and affright sprung out of them upon the floor; others who were still up, felt their chairs move with them, and some ran out of doors to see what was the matter; a rumbling noise was heard, and in two houses the bells rung of themselves. The shock was also felt in the villages of Bellby, Everingham, Allerthorpe, and Melborne.

THE TIMES.

FEBRUARY, 28th 1822.

We present this day the speech of the King of S[illegible] closing the Extraordinary Cortes, t[illegible] the President's reply. The former [illegible] be expected, a recapitulation [illegible]n on, the several acts of the [illegible]head of which stands that most important measure the territorial division of Spain. The President, in his answer begins by reminding Ferdinand of the oaths which he has taken to maintain the constitution. He then runs rapidly over the various important objects which the ex-Cortes were bound to attend to—dwells, though in general terms, on the difficulties which they had to encounter—and congratulates the King and nation on their deliverey, through the courage and prudence of the Cortes, "from a dreadful crisis, into which "unfortunates circumstances had conducted them." He concludes by some pointed and just remark on the advantages of a representative as compared with an arbitrary Government; and anticipates from the labours of the succeeding Cortes, the completion of the great structure of a free and constitutjonal monarchy.

SPAIN.

Speech delivered by his Majesty on the closing of the Session of the Extraordinary Cortes, February 14, 1822; and the President's answer.

Gentlemen Deputies,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to announce to this august assembly, that the legislative measures adopted within the period of these Extraordinary Cortes, have considerably advanced the great work of our political regeneration, that a few efforts more of the same nature will speedily carry it to the highest pitch of perfection.

I shall not stop to notice regularly the arrangements respecting the ports and custom-houses, nor the improvements made in the commercial tariffs, which, by enlarging their provisions, tend to extirpate smuggling, and present to our industry every excitement for its increase.

But it is impossible to refrain from extolling with particular eulogium two great undertakings—namely, the territorial division of Spain, and that of the Penal Code, which was still more arduous and important, and the execution of which at this period is solely owing to the wisdom and zeal of the Cortes. Their names alone suffice to make known the value of these distinguished works, of which the necessity was evident, and the advantage of which, reserved for future times, cannot fail to be always manifest.

I congratulate myself on having to recapitulate these monuments of the Spanish character, which, firm in its purpose, always succeeds as last in accomplishing the most difficult and glorious designs; and this is its true device.

In retiring, therefore, gentlemen deputies, to your provinces, you will be accompanied by the national gratitude and by mine. I trust that by your patriotic virtues and wise councils you will contribute to maintain in the provinces public order and respect for the legitimate authorities, as the best means of consolidating the constitutional system, on the punctual observance of which depends the prosperity of this magnanimous nation.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Senor,—These Cortes, which had the glory [illegible] your Majesty take in the midst of [illegible] oaths to the political constitution of [illegible]narchy, have to-day had the happiness of hearing the august sentiments expressed by your Majesty in the solemn act of closing their Session. Convoked after the re-establishment of the constitutional system, they were aware of the importance of the weighty charge which the nation confided to them:—to remove obstacles, to clear the way for improvements, to commence useful reforms, to bring into harmony the various branches of the public administration, to lay the basis of future prosperity, to organize the armed force, to establish a general plan of instruction—every object, in fine, which can demand the attention of a legislator, has been brought under the view of the Cortes; and they have, in regard to all, laboured with the most inexhaustible anxiety, and the most earnest desire of a successful issue.

Neither the difficulties of the vast labour they had undertaken, nor the obstacles which accidental circumstances, human passions, and the evils necessarily attendant on every political change, could not fail to present, were capable of damping their zeal, or lessening their constancy. On the contrary, the efficiency and energy of the Cortes were rather increased by the difficulties they had to encounter; and, without deviating from the constitutional path on which they set out, they have succeeded in reconciling, on all occasions, the most ardent zeal for liberty, with the greatest firmness in sustaining that public order which is its basis and protection.

As your Majesty is thus pleased to concur on this august occasion with the Cortes in closing the second session of their legislature, they receive from your Majesty the most satisfactory testimony which the representatives of a nation can merit from a Monarch; and since they found themselves assembled in Extraordinary Cortes to consider of the important objects which your Majesty thought fit to submit to their deliberation, they have omitted no effort or toil to render themselves worthy of so high a confidence, and of the just expectation, which the country had manifested.

During this latter period, the Cortes flatter themselves that they have contributed to re-establish the tranquility of the state, and to deliver it from the dreadful crisis into which unfortunate circumstances had conducted it; that they have enacted laws beneficial in their character, and conservative of true liberty; that they have facilitated the action of the Government, and a better administration in towns by the provisional division of the territory; and that they have left a grateful memorial of themselves to the Spanish people, by the penal code which they have completed, and by the other measures which want of time prevented them from discussing, but which they have recommended to the prudence and the wisdom of the next Ordinary Cortes.

Such Senor, are the high advantages of representative government—such its utility to the throne as well as to the people when change, but institutions remain; and the state thus obtains the benefit of a system of progression and improvement in all the various branches of administration, without being exposed to the caprice of arbitrary authority, or to continual alterations without plan or concert.

Our successors, chosen by the people, informed of the wants of the country, and faithful interpreters of the general will, are about to occupy this sanctuary of the laws, and to promote the welfare and felicity of the state. For them is reserved the inappreciable happiness of consolidating the majestic structure of public liberty, without leaving it exposed to the frowns of power, or the inconsiancies of human passions; and animated by the same desires which we have cherished, instructed from our inexperience, they will for ever assure the felicity of Spain.

May your Majesty enjoy the glory of the great part you have performed; and, supported on your throne by the constitution and the Cortes, thereby secure the happiness of your august family and of all Spaniards; while we, stripped of the dignity with which the law had decorated us, make constant vows for the prosperity of our country, and give, by our persuasion and example, lessons of unalterable fidelity to the political constitution of the monarchy, of obedience to the laws, of respect to the sacred person of your Majesty.

MARCH 1, 1822.

The affair of the will of Napoleon (says the *Constitutionnel*) was called on this day (Monday) with closed doors, before the tribunal of the first Chamber. M. Dupin the elder spoke for the executors under the will; and M. Persil for M. Lafitte. The Court adjourned the cause for eight days, then to hear M. Jacquinot de Pampelune, the King's Attorney-General. His Majesty may become a formidable adversary to the legatees of the defunct usurper, on the principle announced in some of the French journals a few days ago, that Buonaparte was proclsimed rebel & traitor, and could have no property to assign over or devise at the time when he placed the funds under dispute in the keeping of M. Lafitte.

We regret that we had not more room yesterday for the trial of the three Licensing Magistrates, Collings, Conant (Sir Nathaniel), and Mills, found guilty of corrupt motives in withholding a license from a publican named Meeke, in or near Clerkenwell. A public journal owes it to a British public, to notice with due reprobation every act by which the wholesome beverage of the laborious classes of society may be deteriorated. It is very rare, also, that corrupt motives can be proved. The trial and its issue are, therefore, doubly interesting. There are, besides, other circumstances in the process that deserve attention. Only three Magistrates are indicted and found guilty; but a fourth also, Gaskyl (Dr.), joined with them in refusing to renew the license; whilst other two, Mr. Sellon and Mr. Cotterell, voted for the renewal. The acoused Magistrates, therefore, might have had the advantage, if they had pleased, of calling all the rest of the Magistrates on the bench to give evidence in their favour. But, instead of this, what do they do? They decline calling Messrs. Sellon and Cotterell, who had voted for the renewal, and they call only Dr. Gaskyl, who along with themselves, had voted for finally depriving of his license a man acknowledged and proved to be, in his situation of life, most respectable and meritorious. Dr. Gaskyl, we believe, is Secretary to one of the Bible Societies. We know nothing of any of the parties farther than as they are known to the public; but we rejoice at any disclosure which may tend to ensure our labourions countrymen a wholesome, nutritive, and strengthening beverage. Meeke, the injured man, or those who have supported him, have done themselves credit by instituting the prosecution. We sincerely wish the poor fellow success in his undertaking.